

# DRASTIC MEASURES ARE REPORTED FOR STRANGLING BOOZE

Proposed Legislation Presented To Associated Charities Hits Swinging Doors

## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE WOULD PROTECT WAGES

Saturday Evening Closing and Confining Grog Shops To Business Section Advocated

If the legislature which convenes in a few months passes the measures drafted by the Anti-Saloon League and presented yesterday to the legislative committee of the Associated Charities, it will mean that the days of treating are near an end now; and that there will be no more swinging doors or screens to saloons, but such places will be as open as a grocery store.

And this is not all. If the Anti-Saloon League has its way, every liquor establishment in the Territory will be closed from six o'clock Saturday evening to six o'clock Monday morning. And all saloons will be confined strictly to the business district of the city.

"This," explained Rev. John W. Wadman, D. D., referring to the last mentioned proposed measure, "is to help the laboring man save some of his money from saloonkeepers."

Representative Fight Against Booze

These items of proposed legislation represent the lines of attack against booze which will be made by the league when the lawmakers convene. They are so far as known now, inclusive, and were placed before the committee of the Associated Charities with the view of being introduced before the legislature along with several other measures which the committee is preparing.

Doctor Wadman, who is representing the league in this legislative movement, wants saloon counters cut up into booths. This is to do away with treating. He has sent to Seattle for a copy of the anti-treating law in force there. The booths are in use in Seattle. The desired abolition of the screens and swinging doors is to put saloon patronage on a "daylight footing"—in other words, it is to make the interior of a saloon perfectly visible from the sidewalk.

To Save Laborers' Money

The early Saturday evening closing is to give the working man a better chance of getting home with his money, the working man, as a rule, being paid Saturday.

"If the saloon is closed at six o'clock, the laborer will not be confronted with the temptation of staying downtown until all his money is gone," said Doctor Wadman.

"We want the saloons to be kept downtown," the anti-saloon officer went on. "We want a law passed absolutely restricting them to the business district."

Doctor Wadman was asked if he aimed to exclude them from the "fish-market zone," and he said he did, though, of course, this was the business district of the city. The fish-market proposition came before the liquor license commissioners several months ago, it being urged at that time that all saloons be driven out of the district.

Same Argument for Closing

The same argument against saloons at the markets was given as is now given for the six o'clock closing, namely, that they are a temptation to the laborer to spend all his money for booze and have none left for food. Workingmen, as a rule, going to the markets every Saturday for fish and other food supplies, the argument is that their good intentions are often short lived, the saloons beckoning to them too strongly.

# ASHES OF MRS. SMART AND BABE COMING HOME

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19. — (Special to The Advertiser by Federal Wire) — The funeral services over the body of the late Mrs. Henry Gaillard Smart (Thelma Parker), will be held today at the home of her mother, Mrs. Fred Knight. The body will be cremated and the ashes, with those of her babe, will be taken to Honolulu on the S. S. Sberia. Mr. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Marion Dowsett will accompany the ashes to Hawaii.

Miss F. B. Alexander, private secretary of Congressman William Kent of California, accompanied by W. R. Kington, called on Governor Pinkham yesterday morning. The visitor had quite a pleasant chat with the Governor, who is a personal friend and admirer of the California statesman.



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# STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Adorns Mink Window OF GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Lucius E. Pinkham—Patriot.

The middle French window, looking north, in the Governor's office was draped yesterday with a couple of fine silk American flags. This lent color and a patriotic air to the executive chamber.

The Governor was absent in the afternoon when the work of beautifying the executive chamber received its final touches at the hands of George E. Clark, private secretary, and Mr. Clark undertook to say a word on the subject of the patriotic decorations:

"Looks swell, doesn't it?" he said. "This is an American Territory and we want everybody who calls on the Governor to know it. That's why this window is now graced with the Star Spangled Banner."

"You see, everybody who enters the door immediately will face the Flag. There's something in that, eh? Some foreigners call here, but don't know that we're Americans. This will settle it for all time."

## Ordinance Pending Strikes At Reckless Chauffeurs, Owners and Wild Joyriding

Some of Honolulu's chauffeurs are in a fair way to lose their certificates in a very near future, under the provisions of the new ordinance known by the short title as the "Automobile Registration Ordinance," which has been drafted and approved by the county attorney's office. This ordinance was to have been acted upon at the meeting of the supervisors Tuesday night but was held up in the absence of Supervisor Petrie.

Aims Also At Joyriders

Not only are some of the professional drivers' certificates in danger under this new ordinance, but some of the owners who drive their own cars, and whose joyriding escapades have brought them into the police court, are in the same predicament. Section fourteen of this ordinance not only prescribes that an applicant must be a person not of a reckless disposition, but also prescribes that a certificate shall not be issued to a person addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, or one who has been convicted of intoxication within a year.

In several cases of automobile accidents and near accidents, the owner or driver of the car has been found guilty and fined on a minor charge of drunkenness. This will prohibit the issuance of a new certificate for the period of one year.

Probationary Certificates

Another section of the ordinance provides that all certificates heretofore issued drivers by the examiner of chauffeurs, shall be good only for sixty days from the time the ordinance goes into effect, during which time the holders of such certificates must secure permanent certificates. It is quite probable that a strict adherence to the provisions of the new ordinance would prevent a number of persons from securing the permanent certificate for the reasons already stated.

Severe penalties are prescribed for infractions and violations of this ordinance. They apply not only to persons actually driving but to owners riding in cars at a time when such cars are being driven in violation of this ordinance. The penalties range from a \$5 fine to a \$100 fine for the first offense, and imprisonment to fifteen days, and increased penalties for subsequent offenses within a year, a penalty of a hundred dollar fine and imprisonment up to sixty days being prescribed in the case of a third offense.

Suspension of Chauffeurs

Besides this, a chauffeur's certificate may be suspended for twelve months in a third offense conviction, and in flagrant cases of the first or any subsequent offense the certificate may be revoked without right of renewal.

All vehicles coming under the provisions of this ordinance will have to be re-registered within sixty days after the ordinance goes into effect, and shall be re-registered annually, between the fifteenth and thirty-first of December.

## Mills and Plantations Actively Engaged in Preparing For Big Season Soon To Open

The American-Hawaiian steamer Kestonian is now taking on the last of the 1914 crop of sugar produced in Hawaii. It amounts to about 1,100 tons. As the Kestonian has a capacity of about 8,000 tons it will be necessary for her to proceed to San Francisco to take on additional freight before proceeding to New York by way of the Panama Canal.

As announced last week, the American-Hawaiian steamer is scheduled to carry the first of the 1915 Hawaii sugar crop to the Atlantic seaboard. Unless there is a change, the Mexican will sail from Hilo December 9 next. She will carry a capacity cargo and from that time throughout the season the crop will continue to flow toward the eastern coast. Of course a good portion of the output will go to the Pacific Coast.

The final portion of the 1914 crop of the Kohala Company was sent through the mill this week. The 1914 output of this company was 5,000 tons, a falling off of 200 tons on the estimate made earlier in the year. For 1915, however, the output will reach 6,500 tons according to the present estimate.

Nearly all of the mills are preparing for the 1915 crop and before December is well advanced, many of the big plantations will be well started on the new crop.

On will begin on its 1915 crop on December 7. Its output will be 32,000 tons as against 24,000 tons for 1914.

# JUVENILE COURT SHOULD BE GIVEN MORE AUTHORITY

Judge Whitney, in Report To Associated Charities, Recommends Drastic Legislation

## OBJECT IS TO BETTER CONDITIONS OF MINORS

Detention Homes Are Essential and Adoption Law Needs Revision Badly

Where the powers of the juvenile court should be increased, and what appropriations should be made by the next legislature to provide funds for the construction and maintenance of detention homes, for delinquent or dependent children, and children mentally deficient, were outlined yesterday to the legislative committee of the associated charities, when it met in the library of Hawaii building.

Judge William L. Whitney of the circuit court, who presides over all cases involving juveniles, presented this subject in a lengthy report, which was the basis of the discussion yesterday. It will be taken up again December 2, when proposed legislative bills on child welfare will be received.

Urges New Adoption Law

In addition to his recommendations for homes for juveniles, he urged that a new adoption law be passed which would give the court the power to decree an adoption where parents have deserted or abandoned a child. He would have also all sentences pronounced on juveniles indeterminate.

At the meeting yesterday several reports were received. The Humane Society, the board of health, through Dr. F. N. S. Pratt, the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association and the Anti-Saloon League put in reports, but the general discussion centered around Judge Whitney's.

The committee decided that next Wednesday it would discuss the unemployed question, and receive legislative bills touching on it. The following week it will be a conference on incurable diseases, other than tubercular patients, and bills will be received.

The committee is working with the aim of being ready for the opening of the legislature when all these proposed bills, approved by it, may be introduced at once, and in plenty of time to have them given careful consideration by the lawmakers.

Judge Whitney's Report

The following is Judge Whitney's report:

The following are the measures along the lines of which the juvenile court desires to seek legislation at the coming session of our legislature. They are submitted to this committee merely as a basis for discussion. It will be impossible to obtain legislation on all the matters herein suggested, but we hope that some of them will meet with the approval of the committee and be brought forward by it.

Juvenile Court Program

1. Care of delinquent children.
2. Care of dependent children.
3. Care of feeble-minded or mentally deficient children.
4. New adoption law.
5. All sentences indeterminate.

Care of Delinquent Children

The only means now employed for the care of delinquent children pending the hearing of their cases and pending the final disposition of the same is either to dismiss the children to their homes or take care of them either in case of boys, at the city jail or police station, or in the case of girls, at the industrial school. There are numerous cases where the child would be much better handled if there were some place to put the child while the case is under consideration. There are also numerous cases among the boys where a short period of detention would be an effective remedy. As now situated, the industrial school for boys, being forty miles away, it is a practical impossibility to send boys there for a short period of detention. Such is not the purpose of the institution and it is not equipped with the facilities for handling the same. Much the same situation is found with the girls. The Girls' Industrial School is not for the purposes of short detention; it is built on other lines, and the facilities are not present for the easy handling of such cases without additional help. The only practical method I can see of handling this class of cases is some sort of an institution, simple in character and not large in dimensions, where a few boys and girls could be handled temporarily—that is, each case for say not over a month. The institution should be double—that is, with accommodations for both boys and girls—and would probably have to be handled by a man and his wife. It would be impossible for a man to handle both sexes, and it would be quite difficult for a woman to handle some of the cases which would go there. It might be possible to find some structure now built which would answer the purposes temporarily. Two dormitories, each to accommodate say twelve, with separate stairways, toilets and baths, would be necessary, and it would be better to have separate eating facilities, though that would perhaps not be absolutely necessary. I cannot see how any system of subletting private institutions could take the place of such an institution, and the detention would in some instances, in fact in most, be a forcible detention. It would be quite advisable to have these children within easy reach of the court, and it would therefore be necessary to have this detention home within the city limits.

Care of Dependent Children

This divides itself into the following branches:

1. Children for whom temporary homes must be found.
2. Children for whom permanent

# HAWAII SENDS \$82,000 TO WAR ZONE

This Money Is Distributed To All Nations

NEARLY \$82,000 has been sent forward from Honolulu as the offering of the people of the Hawaiian Islands to relieve the suffering and distress caused by the war in Europe. Besides this a large quantity of clothing is being prepared for shipment, and the windows of the city are at work making hospital garments for the national Red Cross relief work, while money continues to come in steadily, German and British funds.

The collection of funds was first undertaken by a committee headed by W. W. Castle, and the money taken in, which amounted to \$13,000, has been about equally disbursed among the warring nations, excepting Germany and Great Britain.

The German colony had already subscribed about \$12,000 to the Red Cross and the widows and orphans relief fund, and is still collecting money for the same purpose.

homes must be found.

3. Children physically deficient.
4. Children mentally deficient.

The present method of handling these cases is as follows: A large number of cases arise where the adoptive parents bring the child into court and desire papers for the child. If the adoptive parents are deemed fit and proper persons, papers are made out on the spot and the child is immediately cared for, such persons being granted the care and custody of the child until the further order of the court.

Other cases arise in which no person appears ready to take the child. We have prepared a list of applications of persons willing to take the care and custody or to adopt a child, and this list has been in the hands of the committee on dependent children, a voluntary organization consisting of ladies of various organizations, who examine and report on the homes where children might be placed. If a suitable home appears on the list, the person is called up and the child given to him or her. One of the main difficulties of this scheme is that the number of children so situated is so small in this community that the applications are quite scarce before a child is ready. Other arrangements have often been made, and no appropriate home can be found immediately. Another difficulty arises from the fact that most of the applications come from Hawaiian families. It is often undesirable to place the child of another race in a Hawaiian family, and it takes time to find another home.

Still another class of cases arises from the temporary disability of the parents to care for the child. The child must be cared for, but there is every prospect that the disability is only a temporary one. In time he is removed, and the juvenile court has no longer any desire to keep the child.

All the above cases may, therefore, be grouped under the head of children for whom temporary homes must be found. It is particularly fitting that the burden of the care of these should be borne by the state.

Children Needing Permanent Homes

"I am still of the opinion that there are homes enough in this country for all the dependent children. The question is only of bringing together the demand and the supply. But a good, permanent home cannot, in many cases, be found immediately, and meanwhile the child must be cared for. Except for the fact that no place now exists where the larger boy can be cared for pending the placing of such a child in a permanent home, I can see no objection to the subsidy plan. The work of placing the children will have largely to be done by persons benevolently inclined, working with the present officers of the juvenile court.

Children Physically Deficient

The institutions now existing are sufficient to care for these cases as they arise. The juvenile court should, however, certainly have an appropriation for the care of the children. The reason for this is that the child should not pay for these than why it is a charge which should not be borne by charity. The appropriation for this purpose should be liberal, and the power of the court kept to keep a child in the hospital until discharged by the surgeon.

Children Mentally Deficient

One of the greatest present needs is some manner of caring for mentally deficient children. This should not only include actual idiots, but should also

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# ESCAPED CONVICTS DEATEN BY LUNAS IS CHARGE MADE

Prison Inspectors Investigate Charges Brought By Convicts Against Their Captors

## HIGH SHERIFF JARRETT REPORTED EARLY ON JOB

Prisoners Claim That Fellow Convicts Helped In Assault On Them

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

Attorney General Stainback and High Sheriff Jarrett began a searching investigation yesterday into serious and sensational charges which have been preferred by recaptured fugitive prisoners against Prison Lunas E. K. Rathburn and Thomas Kennedy, and a number of prisoners now serving time in Oahu Prison.

The story is one of the escape of three young prisoners, their capture seven hours later and the brutal treatment they were subjected to by the lunas and a number of prisoners who accompanied these in the search for the escaped men.

Prison Inspectors Investigate

The whole affair was first brought to the attention of the prison officials yesterday morning by a man who refused to divulge his name but who claimed that he observed the ill treatment of the prisoners at the time of their capture. This man, telephone to J. W. Waldron chairman of the board of prison inspectors. On the strength of the story told by the informant, Mr. Waldron, accompanied by J. M. Dowsett, another prison inspector, visited Oahu Prison yesterday morning and investigated the charges. The inspectors found on their arrival that High Sheriff Jarrett had already begun an investigation. The high sheriff assisted the inspectors in their work. The story, as told by the injured prisoners and others, was substantially as follows:

Three At Large Long Time

A gang of prisoners, under Rathburn and Kennedy, have been working for some time on the side of the new Oahu Prison in Kalihi. Monday morning at about nine o'clock Manuel Gouvea, Portuguese, Joseph Lulu and Albert Manners, Hawaiians, recently convicted, the first of first degree and the other two of second degree burglary, escaped from their gangs and, eluding the prison lunas, made good their escape.

Rathburn and Kennedy, accompanied by half a dozen prisoners, began a search for the escaped convicts as soon as their absence was noted. Gouvea, Lulu and Manners were finally located near the premises of the Thomas Pineapple Company, Kalihi-Kali, at about four o'clock. They had been hiding in the bushes and were alarmed, in making the capture the escaped prisoners claim that they were set upon by their fellows and the guards.

Head Cracked By Revolver

According to the investigation, Lulu received a blow on the head from the butt of Kennedy's revolver and was seriously hurt. Another of the escaped (this was hit over the shoulder and back with a stick in the hands of a prisoner who assisted the lunas in affecting the capture. The third man was not badly hurt because, it is claimed, Luna Rathburn protected the man, who belonged to his prison gang. The other two prisoners were from Kennedy's gang.

After we completed our investigation this morning," said Waldron last night, "we brought the matter before the station general, who is officially the head of the whole police department. The facts we gathered were placed before Mr. Stainback, who said that he would conduct a further investigation of the affair."

Now Up To Attorney General

"When Mr. Dowsett and myself arrived at Oahu prison this morning we found that High Sheriff Jarrett was already on the job and had begun an investigation. He assisted us in the work on hand. We have nothing more to do with it, for the whole matter is out of the province of the prison inspectors, but we are satisfied that the attorney general and the high sheriff will do their work well and place the responsibility for what happened where it belongs. H. H. Wodehouse, who is the third member of the board of prison inspectors, was not with us, because of his absence from the city."

High Sheriff Jarrett confirmed the statements made by Mr. Waldron last night.


High Sheriff On the Job

"When the prison inspectors came to Oahu prison this morning," said Mr. Jarrett, "I was already carrying on an investigation, which I began as soon as my attention was called to the alleged ill-treatment of escaped prisoners. The whole matter will be sifted to the bottom and, if the facts will warrant it, those guilty of ill-treating the escaped prisoners when they were captured will be made to suffer."

Gouvea, Lulu and Manners are young men, the oldest being not more than nineteen years of age. All three were convicted recently in Judge Ashford's court and sentenced to Oahu prison, Lulu and Manners, especially, have a large number of burglary indictments against them, to all of which they pleaded guilty.

Edward E. Hingley, son and administrator of the estate of Edward E. Hingley, deceased, filed a petition in the circuit court clerk's office yesterday in which he asks that he be appointed guardian of Ida Hingley, a minor. A request or nomination signed by the minor asks that Hingley be appointed as her guardian. Hingley says that the estate is ready for distribution, but that Ida Hingley, who is only sixteen years of age, cannot receive her share until a guardian is appointed.

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## JAPANESE ARE SCATTERED WHEN CAR IS DERAILED

A train used in connection with the work at the Waihoahoe ditch, which is now in course of construction, jumped the track yesterday, carrying with it a flat car on which were ten Japanese workmen.

When the car was derailed the Japanese were thrown into the air, falling in miscellaneous heaps upon the landscape. While many received scratches and bruises, no one was seriously hurt. After some little delay the train was restored to the rails, without much damage.